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Little Bits of Sugar for the Birds.

The desirability of the preservation and protection of our game birds is evidenced by the increasing interest in this work of conservation, not only by Governmental and State Departments, but by semi-public organizations, societies and individuals as well.

It is one thing, however, to preserve and protect our birds by regulatory means and to multiply the flocks through practical and scientific effort. But it is quite another and a matter of economics to keep them contented so that they will serve their several purposes without becoming in any degree a nuisance.

The best and quickest means to this end, is via the birds' palates and stomachs. If their favored food is lacking they will take the next best thing in their battle for sustenance—the farmer's grain, the gardener's seed, the orchardist's fruit, the cook's tempting pie (cooling on the window ledge), or any other "forbidden fruit" that may be within reach. In this way birds become objectionable intruders instead of creatures of value.

Few persons realize the many values of the various species of birds. Some have their value as songsters; others for their rare beauty and colorful plumage; many have value as pets; a good portion have value as game; and most species have value as protection against insects and rodents. These are only a few of the better known bird values; but they are amply sufficient reasons for well directed efforts in bird preservation and propagation. However, any one of these values is sufficient to appeal to us all to keep the birds contented—properly nourished with palatable foods.

Conversely, to attract any particular species or class of birds, whether for love of nature, for humanitarian reasons, or for their economic values, it is a primary requirement to surround them with that happy environment including both protection and food nourishment, that will assure a contented flock.

Nature has provided many of our native trees and shrubs which furnish both shelter and food for our native birds. And the birds prefer the protection and food furnished by these native trees and shrubs above the artificial substitutes; and for such food, they pass grain fields, gardens and orchards, to find their "little bits of sugar" in native woods or plantations of the native varieties.

Why not, then, plant unused land with native berry and fruit bearing trees and shrubs, or devote a section to this kind of planting, providing at once a haven for the birds and a forestry plantation which will be rapidly increasing in value and "growin' while ye're sleepin'" as the Scotchman put it. If the plantation is made up of a proper selection of varieties, a visit of a considerable flock of bird-friends will be assured, resulting in a large permanent flock. A comparatively small plantation will provide accommodations for a substantial flock.

Furthermore, some of our most desirable varieties for landscape planting are included among this class of trees and shrubs. Why not then have landscape appointments such as will attract favorite birds into door-yard flocks affording pleasure for idle moments and at the same time furthering this worthy work of bird preservation and protection? Careful selection of the varieties will insure a dependable source of food for the birds, often holding them at times when all other birds have gone.

Parks and parkways, boulevards and roadways, institutions, college and school grounds, as well as grounds surrounding manufacturing plants, mills, mines, etc., are excellent sites for plantations of this class of material.

The following table shows the genera or plant families to which the several species of birds are attracted. By combining a group of varieties of the several genera indicated for a particular species of bird, one should have reasonable success and interesting experience in attracting and holding his favorite birds.

KEY TO BIRD SPECIES.

Blackbird: 1-5-10-11-12-24-31-34
Bluebird: 9-10-12-14-19-20-24-25-27-29-31-33-34-40-42-43-44
Bobolink: 24-29-33-42-44
Bobwhite: 2-12-19-25-29-31-32-33-35-44
Cardinal: 9-12-24-28-33-44
Catbird: 1-11-12-14-17-19-21-24-25-26-28-29-30-31-33-34-35-38-39-42-43-44
Chewink: 17-18-25-31-33-42
Chicadee: 12-25-31-33-42
Crossbill: 22-29-33
Crow: 1-6-11-12-13-24-25-31-34-42
Cuckoo: 24-33-44
Finch: 12-22-33
Flicker: 9-12-19-25-26-27-28-29-31-33-34-44
Grosbeak: 1-10-11-12-13-15-18-20-21-22-24-29-30-34-37-40-41-42
Grouse: 3-6-10-12-13-14-19-23-24-26-32-33-34-42-43-44
Jay: 10-11-12-13-24-26-31-34-39-42-43
Junco: 30-34-43
Kingbird: 5-6-11-12-24-28-29-30-31-33-34-43-44
Lark: 1-4-6-10-11-12-13-22-24-29-33-43-44
Loon: 6-9-10-13-19-20-23-24-39-44
Martin: 12-25-31-43
Meadowlark: 4-25-43-44
Mockingbird: 7-8-9-19-22-24-27-28-29-30-31-33-34-38-44
Oriole: 1-11-24-29-33-34-39-42
Partridge: 12-19-22-43
Phainopepla: 34-36
Phaesant: 19-22-33-43
Phoebe: 15-25-33-34
Prairie Chicken: 14-32
Ptarmigan: 3-6-10-13-23-24-33-42-43-44
Quail: 6-10-12-19-24-29-31-34-42
Rail: 3-6-9-10-13-19-23-24-39-44
Robin: 1-2-6-7-9-10-11-12-13-14-16-17-19-20-22-24-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-36
38-39-40-42-44
Sapsucker: 9-19-27
Snipe: 6-12-19-22-33-34-38-42-43-44
Snowflake: 15-18-30-42-43
Sparrow: 3-5-6-12-21-24-31-33-34-39-42-43
Starling: 12-20-24-25-26-27-28-29-31-33-34-42-43-44
Swallow: 12-25-31
Tanager: 1-24-29
Thrasher: 4-8-9-12-17-19-21-23-27-29-30-31-33-34-38-39-42-43-44
Thrush: 1-11-12-17-19-21-24-25-28-29-30-31-33-36-38-42-43

(Key continued on next page.)

Titmouse: 27-31-33
 Towhee: 33-34-44
 Veery: 1-12-24
 Vireo: 5-12-24-25-27-29-31-33-34
 Waxwing: 1-9-12-14-19-20-22-24-29-33-36-39-40-42-43
 Warbler: 11-20-25-31-33-43
 Wild Geese: 9-10-13-19-20-39-40-44
 Woodcock: 10-12-13-22-29-31-43-44
 Woodpecker: 1-5-12-19-24-25-26-27-29-31-33-34-39-42-43-44
 Wren: 3-6-11-16-25-31-33-34

NOTE: For species not shown in this key, special information will be sent on request.

The figures shown after each species of bird indicate the genera of trees or shrubs corresponding to the figure in the list of trees and shrubs following.

FINDING LIST OF PLANT GENERA.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 Amelanchier (Juneberry) | 26 Nyssa (Sour Gum) |
| Ampelopsis—see No. 27 | 27 Parthenonosus (Virginia Creeper-Ivy) |
| 2 Aralia (Wild Sarsparilla) | 28 Phytolacia (Pokeberry) |
| 3 Arctostaphylos (Bearberry) | 29 Prunus (Wild Cherry) |
| 4 Aronia (Choke Berry) | 30 Rhamnus (Buckthorn) |
| 5 Benzoin (Spice Bush) | 31 Rhus (Sumac) |
| 6 Berberis (Barberry) | 32 Rosa (Rose) |
| 7 Berchemia (Supple Bark) | 33 Rubus (Raspberry) |
| 8 Callicarpia (French Mulberry) | 34 Sambucus (Elderberry) |
| 9 Celtis (Hackberry) | 35 Sassafrass (Sassafrass) |
| 10 Cephalanthus (Button Bush) | 36 Schinus (Pepperberry) |
| 11 Cerasus (Cherry) | 37 Shepherdia (Buffalo Berry) |
| 12 Cornus (Dogwood) | 38 Smilax (Greenbrier) |
| 13 Crataegus (Hawthorn) | 39 Sorbus (White Ash) |
| 14 Eleagnus (Silverberry) | 40 Thuya (Arbor Vitae) |
| 15 Empetrum (Crowberry) | 41 Symphoricarpos (Snowberry) |
| 16 Euonymus (Burning Bush) | 42 Vaccinium (Blueberry) |
| 17 Fragaria (Strawberry) | 43 Viburnum (Cranberry) |
| 18 Gaylussacia (Huckleberry) | 44 Vitis (Wild Grape) |
| 19 Ilex (Holly) | 45 Aesculus (Chestnut) |
| 20 Juniperus (Cedar) | 46 Corylus (Hazel) |
| 21 Lonicera (Honeysuckle) | 47 Fagus (Beech) |
| 22 Malus (Crabapple) | 48 Hicoria (Hickory) |
| 23 Mitchellia (Partridge berry) | 49 Juglans (Walnut) |
| 24 Morus (Mulberry) | 50 Quercus (Oaks) |
| 25 Myrica (Bayberry) | |

Like conditions apply to game animal food for which, also, there are the native nuts, etc. The more desirable genera being indicated in the above list, numbers 45 to 50.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, and all state Game and Conservation Commissions are constantly increasing their attention to this subject, both through properly conducted game preserves and propagating farms, also through bulletins and other means of encouragement and co-operation to the individual, society or other group that may be interested in "doing its bit" in such a worthy cause.

This class of native trees and shrubs are obtainable at extremely moderate cost, though not generally available through the usual sources of supply of other planting stock. This Company has been recognized for many years as the leading source of supply of this class of planting material, and will be pleased to confer with you on your plans, offer suggestions, and give you the benefit of many years of practical experience in furnishing this stock to the leading governmental and State Departments for use in their game preserves and other native reservations.

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Including some of the more desirable varieties of the genera noted above, food for large numbers of bird species.

	1,000	10,000		1,000	10,000
Ampelopsis (Parthenonous)			Rubus		
Quinquefolia 1-2'	67.50		Odoratus 1-2'	40.00	365.00
Veitchii 1-2'	48.00		2-4'	50.00	450.00
XX Trans. 1½-2'	95.00		Sambucus		
Cornus:			Canadensis 1-2'	\$65.00	\$590.00
Florida 1-2'	\$42.50	\$395.00	2-4'	85.00	750.00
2-4'	58.00	525.00	Symphoricarpos		
Paniculata 1-2'	50.00	465.00	Racemosus 1-2'	60.00	535.00
2-4'	70.00	650.00	2-4'	80.00	710.00
Stolonifera 1-2'	50.00	465.00	Vulgaris 1-2'	75.00	695.00
2-4'	70.00	650.00	Virburnum		
Lonicera			Dentatum 1-2'	50.00	470.00
Halleana 2-4'	15.00	120.00	1-2'	67.50	
Morus			Lentago 1-2'	54.00	495.00
Alba Tartarica 3-4'	78.00	724.90	2-4'	70.00	670.00
Nigra 2-3'	48.	425.00	Vitis (Wild Grapes)		
3-4'	62.00		Frost	} #1 strong 50.00 } XXTrans. 72.50	695.00
			Summer		
			Fox, etc.		

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